

A New Species of *Trybliographa* (Hymenoptera: Cynipidae)

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Trybliographa (*Trybliographa*) *daci*, new species.

Female.—Black; mandibles, legs and ventral abdomen reddish. Head smooth, almost bare; from above slightly broader than thorax, cheeks not broadened behind eyes, eyes hairy; from in front higher than broad, malar space .4, eye with a groove; antennae 13-segmented, moniliform, with a 9-segmented club. Truncation of pronotum half width of head, broadly emarginate above, sides smooth with a narrow patch of short dense pubescence in angle back of cheeks. Mesoscutum polished, with few scattered hairs. Scutellum about three-fourths as long as mesoscutum, foveae at base deep, smooth; disk pubescent and punctate, longer than broad, rounded behind, lateral bars reaching over half-way back; cup large, elongated, rounded behind, mirror-like much as in *Ganaspis*, broadest just in front of the circular pit, reaching back beyond disk, margin transparent. Mesopleuron bare, polished, margined below. Carinae on propodeum diverging and abruptly angled behind. Wing slightly smoky, pubescent and ciliate, veins brown, radial cell open, 2.3 times as long as broad, areolet obsolete, cubitus reaching half-way to basal and almost to margin. Claws weak, simple. Abdomen compressed, longer than high, tergite II with a pubescent ring at base, lengths of tergites on dorsal margin as 26:14:1. Ovipositor straight at tip. With width of head used as a base the length of mesonotum ratio is 1.6; antenna 2.0; wing 3.7; ovipositor 4.6. Range in length 2.0-2.85 mm. Average of 180 specimens 2.18 mm.

Male.—Differs in having 15-segmented antennae, tapering to tip from the enlarged and bent third which is longer than 1 plus 2 and twice as long as 4. Ratio 4.0. Cup of scutellum is slightly more wedge-shaped than in female when seen from above and more bluntly rounded behind. Range in length 1.55-2.8 mm. Average of 236 specimens 2.14 mm.

The characteristic cup projecting beyond the disk and overhanging the postnotum together with the elongated and bent third antennal segment of the male distinguish this from other described species.

TYPES: U. S. National Museum No. 60940. Type, allotype and 40 paratypes. Paratypes in American Museum of Natural History, British Museum, Paris Museum of Natural History and B. P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu.

HOST: *Dacus dorsalis* Hendel, the oriental fruit fly.

HABITAT: In December 1948 N. L. H. Krauss reared a cynipid parasite from *Dacus umbrosa* F. in *Artocarpus polyphema* at Kuala Lumpur, Malaya. This he introduced into Hawaii where the above type series was reared in Honolulu in 1949 under laboratory conditions. A series that at present can not be separated from the above, was sent from Cairns, Queensland, Australia, by Mr. Krauss in January and February 1950, reared from *Dacus jarvisi* (Tryon) in *Careya australis*. These are slightly larger, average of 53 females 2.31 mm.; of 59 males 2.26 mm. Also sim-

ilar are specimens from Mr. Krauss from Cairns reared from *Dacus tryoni* (Froggatt) in mango and specimens reared from *Dacus tryoni* (?) in *Castanospora alphandii*.

It might be pointed out that Foerster designated as the type of his genus *Trybliographa*, *Cothonaspis scutellaris* Hartig, whose types in Munich are all males although there is a female in Berlin in the Foerster collection. He characterized the female as having an 8-segmented club. These Munich males have the third segment of the antenna equal to the fourth and not bent and the cup does not reach back as far as the punctate disk. The condition of the third antennal segment in the male does not seem to be a generic character for in *Pseudeucoila* also (with a closed radial cell) species occur with the third segment straight and others with it elongated and bent. It does not seem worthwhile to erect a new genus merely on the length of the cup.